

who had seen it within our area and inferred that it had disappeared from our flora. It seems probable that the station reported by the present writer is the one from which the New Haven specimens referred to were taken so many years ago, and which had become forgotten. Since Judge Churchill's article was published, Mr. C. H. Bissell has discovered this *Phaseolus* in Norwalk, Connecticut (RHODORA iv: 13) and Mr. E. B. Harger has reported it from Huntington (RHODORA v: 291). The nearest of these two stations is some ten miles from New Haven and it is not likely that either of them can have been the source of the specimens referred to by Judge Churchill.

On August 3d, 1903, the writer noticed by the roadside on the outskirts of New Haven an unfamiliar grass in full bloom, which proved to be *Molinia coerulea*, Moench. This grass was afterwards found at several places within a mile of the first station, and apparently well established at each place. It continued to flower for several weeks, and is a stately and handsome species.—R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

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STELLARIA GLAUCA ESTABLISHED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Among several plants of interest, recently received at the Gray Herbarium from Judge J. R. Churchill, is the European *Stellaria glauca*, Withering. It was collected on the railway which runs from Quebec along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River to Ste. Anne de Beaupré. It was observed at several points along the line, but in particular abundance near a small flag-station about three miles west of Ste. Anne de Beaupré where it was thoroughly established. The species shares the general habit of *S. longifolia*, Muhl., *S. longipes*, Goldie, and *S. graminea*, L., and as it is likely to be found at other American localities, it may be worth while to mention its distinctive features. It is for the genus tall and slender (3 to 5 dm. in height), entirely glabrous and pale green. The leaves are linear and very acute, 2 to 3.5 cm. long and for the most part not over 2 mm. in breadth. At their bases where they are connate by narrow subscarious membranes they are entirely free from ciliation. The flowers are rather large, the petals being 8 to 12 mm. long. In *S. graminea*, *S. longifolia*, and *S. longipes* the petals are only 3 to 6 mm. in length. In the American forms of *S. graminea* and in *S. longifolia* the bases of the

leaves or the membranes connecting them appear always to show at least some vestiges of ciliation, while in *S. longipes* the leaves are neither so long nor relatively so narrow as they are in *S. glauca*. Since the receipt of the specimens from Judge Churchill, *S. glauca* from the same locality has been sent to the Gray Herbarium by Mr. John Murdock, Jr.—B. L. ROBINSON.

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SOME PLANTS NEW TO THE FLORA OF MAINE.—In company with a fellow botanist, Mr. F. M. Billings, I went on an exploring trip September 7th, 1903, which proved a veritable red letter day in the botanical line for us both, as in addition to securing many plants which we knew to occur in the vicinity, though we had previously never personally collected them, we were fortunate enough to secure a few which could not be identified by a most rigorous search of the botanical literature at our command. Our usual resort in such cases is Mr. M. L. Fernald of the Gray Herbarium, and to him the puzzling specimens were sent for identification. A species of which Mr. Billings had secured a single specimen the year previous, growing in some ballast left by an Italian vessel, was found quite abundant in the same locality this season, and on the day in question we secured good specimens. Mr. Fernald pronounced this plant to be *Mercurialis annua* L. and reported that to his knowledge it had never before been recorded from Maine. On the side of a steep railroad embankment Mr. Billings discovered a low spreading prostrate plant which was then almost entirely out of bloom. It was quite abundant and seemed to have been established there for at least one season previously. Mr. Fernald pronounces this plant to be *Anchusa arvalis* Reichenbach, and he adds that it is apparently not recorded in America. On September 30th, Mr. Billings brought me specimens of a plant which Mr. Fernald pronounces to be *Galinsoga parviflora* var. *hispida* DC. These were growing in a waste spot where rubbish and other miscellaneous material was being constantly dumped and might easily have been introduced with material used in packing crockery ware, as such material consisting of straw and similar matter is dumped in this locality. September 30 and October 4th I collected specimens of a Valerian growing in waste places where it might easily have been introduced with refuse from gardens. Mr. Fernald pro-